D 9325

FORM NO. 3
G. O. 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET

S.1, Special Branch Station, 9325

REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

Date July 10, 12 19 39.

Subject (in full) Arrest of two political suspects by Sinza Station.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

x See also D 8039 P/36

At 7 a.m. July 7, 1939, detectives attached to Sinza Station carried out a search of the Sinza Lodging House, 841 Sinza Road, and took into custody two persons named x Tsang Dah Tien (張大天) and Li Chi Chong (李其昌) respectively, on suspicion that they were engaged in political and subversive activities in Shanghai. The two prisoners were brought to Headquarters the same morning and questioned by Special Branch. A statement taken from Tsang Dah Tien is attached hereto. Li Chi Chong was found to be a man without political leanings and no statement, therefore, was taken from him.

The two persons were returned to Sinza Station at 5 p.m. on July 7th, 1939.

C. Crawford.

D. I.

CHIN

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

12/7

FORM 40
G 44M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Tsang Dah Tien alias Tsang Ying Kang alias Tsang Yang Ts.
native of Wu Kong. taken by me D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien.
at Police H'qts. on the 7/7/39 and interpreted by

My name is Tsang Dah Tien (張大天) alias Tsang Ying Kang (張應康) alias Tsang Yang Ts (張仰之). I am aged 40, native of Wu Kong (吳江), Kiangsu, residing at No.2 Route Grouchy.

At the age of 21, I completed my study in the Chung Kuo Physical Institute, Wu Kong, and went to teach in the No.6 Primary School of Kiangyin Hsien. At the age of 23 (1922), I joined the 1st Division of the Chekiang Provincial Army of which my relative Pan Kuo Kwang (潘國光) was the commander, as an N.C.O.

I became an adjutant of the Shanghai Defense Commisioner's Yamen in 1924; transferred to the Kiangsi Provincial Government as a clerk in 1925; rejoined the army under Hsia Tsao (夏超), who was concurrently Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, in 1926; left the army the same year after Hsia Tsao was beheaded by Sung Chuan Fan (孫傳芳), the Chekiang war-lord, for having started an unsuccessful rebellion against Sung; In 1927, I was employed by Yu Shien Wen (俞賢文), Commander of the Provisional 15th Division of the Nationalist Army, to recruit soldiers in Chekiang (by this time Shanghai had been occupied by the Nationalist Army). Later in 1927 I was appointed chief of the Opium Suppression Office in Chowpu, Pootung; transferred to Changshu as chief of a Police sub-station in that city, 1928; appointed as Inspector of the Soochow Police Bureau in 1929. I resigned from the Police Bureau in 1931 and thereafter spent the major part of my time in my native home in

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native of .....taken by me .....

at .....on the .....and interpreted by .....

Wu Kong, owing to ill-health.

After the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Shanghai and Soochow in November, 1937, I went to Hangchow and thence via Ningpo reached Shanghai on January 27, 1938. Immediately on arriving here, I went to see Wong Ih Ping (王一平), a Manchurian, who occupied a room in the Denis Apartment, B'well Road. He is at present in Peiping and has close relations with the Japanese Intelligence Service. He lost no time in bringing me to see Ohtsuki (大槻) at the Palace Hotel. I knew Ohtsuki (大槻) in the Spring of 1937. Ostensibly he is known as a reporter of the "Hochi Shimbun" (报知新聞), a Japanese newspaper, but I understand that he is also a secret service worker of the Japanese Government. He can speak Chinese fluently and has a comprehensive knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Shanghai and China. He brought Wong Ih Ping and me to see Major Donowaki (堂脇) at Banzaikwan, Minghong Road. I was told by Major Donowaki that Lieutenant General Yanagawa (柳川), his superior officer, had his headquarters established in Hangchow. Numerous matters relating to the pacification of the cities and towns in the Japanese occupied area had to be arranged and the Japanese army required my service to assist them in forming political or quasi-political organizations to handle and expedite these affairs. He also told me that I knew the gentry in the cities surrounding Hangchow and requested me to use my influence to induce them to form a quasi-military unit to maintain peace and order in their

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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at .....on the.....and interpreted by.....

respective cities. After some consideration I agreed to accept his proposal. On January 28, I was given $200.00 by Major Donowaki to enable me to purchase some clothing. He told me to meet Ohtsuki at Palace Hotel on the afternoon of February 1, 1938. At 3 p.m. Feb. 1, 1938, I called on Ohtsuki and we left for the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, by motor car. At dawn the following morning, Major Donowaki, Ohtsuki, myself and a number of Japanese and Chinese, one of whom was reported to be Chow Feng Chi (周鳳岐) (Minister of War of the Reformed Government, assassinated on 7.3.38, outside 80 Avenue du Roi Albert), left in two aeroplanes for Hangchow arriving there about one hour later.

At Hangchow I was interviewed by Inoue, and a major general, name not known, who was the chief of staff of divisions under Lieutenant Gen. Yanagawa. The same day I was interviewed by Chow Feng Chi, then Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, sponsored by the Japanese. They impressed upon me that for the welfare of the Chinese people I should exert my best efforts to carry out the mission to be assigned to me which I understood was to be the pacification of the people.

On February 4, I, accompanied by Ohtsuki and four Japanese military police, proceeded to Huchow, Nanzing, Chingzah, Pingvong and Wu Kong along the Soochow-Kashing ~~Railway line~~ highway in a motor car. We talked with the autonomous committees formed by the gentry at these places, urging them to advise those people who have deserted their homes and

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farms to return, encouraging them to do their best to revive business in their respective districts and persuading them to ask the people to surrender all arms to the Japanese if they kept any. On February 7, we returned to Hangchow and reported to the Japanese Military authorities that we had been quite successful in our mission as the autonomous committees of all the places we visited agreed to take our advice.

On February 11, 1938, I, accompanied by Donowaki, went to call at these places again. At each place he introduced me to the commanders of the Japanese garrison forces so that I could apply to them for assistance in future in connection with my mission which was to cooperate the Japanese Military in inducing, by means of monetary payments, the Chinese guerillas and bandits to surrender or by other measures.

On February 17, 1938, I returned to Hangchow with Oatsuki and Zee Poh Zung (徐博城), a relative of mine, who was Chief of the Hangchow-Kashing-Huchow Salt-Smuggling Preventive Corps of the National Government and had then some 1,500 men, all armed under him.

He agreed with me to restore peace and order in these places in cooperation with the Japanese for the welfare of the people.

On Feb. 22, Zee Poh Zung and I came to Shanghai and stayed in the China Hotel, Kweichow Road, of which Zee is a shareholder. We visited the New Asia Hotel almost daily

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to negotiate with the Special Service Section of the Japanese Military regarding the formation of a "Pacification Army". The eastern section of the New Asia Hotel was allotted for the use of the preparatory office of the "Pacification Army" of which I, Zee Poh Zung and Yang An Shing (楊安心), a native of Tsingpu and formerly the chief of the water police of that city, were the principal promoters and Inoue, a follower of Col. Usuda, was the advisor.

On March 14, 1938, the Pacification Army was formally inaugurated, and on March 18, Zee Poh Zung and I left for Tsingzah, 12 li from Wu Kong, my native home, while Yang An Shing went to Tsingpu. The three of us commenced to gather together some ex-policemen and paoantui members and armed them with the weapons which we secured in the war area left by the Chinese armies following their withdrawal.

Later, one Zee Foong Tsao (徐風藻) who was a native of Zangshu, also joined us. By April, 1938, the Pacification Army had its units distributed as follows:-

District	Commander	No. of men	Monthly maintenance fee issued by the Japanese Military.
1st District - Hangchow, Kashing, Sungkiang.	Zee Poh Zung	2,000	$40,000.
2nd District - Soochow, Wusieh, Huchow.	Tsang Dah Tien	2,000	$24,000.
3rd District - Shanghai, Tsingpu, Quinsan.	Yang An Shing	2,500	$18,000.
4th District - Zangshu, Kiangyin, Taichang.	Zee Foong Tsao	600	$12,000.

There were 6 Japanese advisors in each of the 1st and 2nd districts and 4 in each of the 3rd and 4th districts, their principal mission being to collect intelligence for

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at .....on the.....and interpreted by.....

the information of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Military.

In name the "Pacification army" ~~were~~ under the control of the Pacification Headquarters of the Reformed Government with one Ning Yuan Dao in charge but actually they were subject to the orders of the Japanese Military. All the villages which are some distance away from the railways or high-ways in the Japanese occupied area were guarded by the pacification army as the Japanese had confined themselves to the large cities and never ventured ~~to go~~ beyond them. The commanders of the pacification army visited Shanghai twice a month to receive instructions from the Headquarters then established in Shanghai.

In August, 1938, some 1,000 of the men under me at Tsingzah were beseiged by the guerillas and they later surrendered. I was myself present in Tsingzah at the time but managed to escape with the assistance of a band of body-guards.

In September, 1938, the remaining 1,000 men under me in Soochow were disbanded by the Japanese troops on the ground that they had not carried out their duty to the satisfaction of the Japanese and in consequence I returned to Shanghai and stayed in New Asia Hotel.

In October, 1938, I went to stay with my family at No.2 Route Grouchy. ~~Since that time~~, I was appointed Councillor of the Pacification Headquarters. I receive a pay of $320.00 per mensem without the necessity of attending to any work. This treatment was specially meted out by the Japanese because

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at ..... on the ..... and interpreted by .....

I was the first Chinese who assisted them in forming the pacification army.

The Pacification Headquarters is at present in Nanking. Immediately after I was ousted from my post as commander of the 2nd district of the pacification army, I learned that one Chung Kuo Liang, (鍾國良), ex-Divisional Officer of the Kiangsu Water Police, was appointed to succeed me.

Col. Usuda, who is at present in Kaifeng, serving as chief of the Special Service Section there, recently addressed me requesting me to proceed to work under him. As I am unemployed meantime, I am considering acceding to his request.

I have not participated in any activities in Shanghai since I retired from active service in the Pacification Army. I used to have my letters and communications received through a friend named Nyi Ching Sz (倪慶思) living at Room 235, 214 Ningpo Road, owing to the fact that I, being known as a traitor in Chinese circles, wish to keep my address secret in order to avoid any untoward incidents.

I left my home, No.2 Route Grouchy for Ningpo Road at about 10 p.m. July 6, together with Li Chi Chong (李世崇), my relative, arriving there at about 10.30 p.m.

My friend Nyi was not at home and I together with Li Chi Chong went to Sinza Road to have some food at Yah Shing Food Shop, Carter Road. It was then about 11.30 p.m. When on my way home later in the evening, I saw the French Police conduct strict searches of pedestrians who entered the French Concession from the Settlement. The finding of a Japanese

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pass in my possession by them might have caused unnecessary trouble to myself, therefore, I decided not to return home that night and went to book a room in Sinza Lodging House.

At about 7 a.m. 7/7/37 a police search party came to the Sinza Lodging House and I was taken into custody on suspicion of being engaged in subversive activities in the Settlement.

In June, 1938, I made an attempt to induce Wong Ching San to join the Pacification Army but met with failure. Wong had then some 700 men in Pootung.

C 10/7

TRANSLATION

No.4474

Application For Travelling Permit To North China.

Name : Tsang Dah Tien (張大天)

Nationality: Chinese

Date and Place of Birth : Chekiang, Age 40.

Particulars of Passport:-

Passport No. Issued by

At (place of issue) On (date of issue).

Occupation: Councillor to the Pacification Bureau of the Reformed Government.

Destination and Route : Tsingtao, Dairen, Tientsin, Peking.

Purpose of Travel : Inspection.

Date of Departure : March 13, 14th Year of Chao Wu (1939).

Name of Vessel: Fengtien Maru.

Address in Shanghai : 34 Hwa Kee Avenue, Bubbling Well Road.

If the applicant is to be accompanied by his or her family, state their full names and dates of birth.

Photograph of the Applicant.

Applicant : Tsang Dah Tien

(Signature of applicant).

Date : 3. 11. 14 (1939).

Consulate-General in Shanghai.

(Chopped): Nishimura (西村敏雄)

(Chopped): Special Service Department of the Japanese Navy in China Water.

TRANSLATION

Pass No.2244 (Chopped) Ma Yuan (馬沅), responsible for the issue of the pass.

Period : From March 10 of the 14th Year of Chao Wu to September 30 of the 14th Year of Chao Wu (1939).

Areas : Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Hongkew.

Purpose of Travel: Liaison.

Taking of Photographs: No

Notice : The holder may be not allowed to pass a place when there is danger or other obstacles.

Name of Holder : Tsang Dah Tien, 40.

Address : 34 Hwa Kee Avenue, B'well Road, Shanghai.

Nationality : Chinese

Occupation : Councillor to the Pacification Bureau.

Sex : Male.

Remarks : -

(Chopped) Intelligence Office of the Yamada Detachment.

Photograph of the Holder.

Note : This pass should be returned on expiration of the period allowed to travel, and the authorities should be notified forthwith when this pass is lost.

Special Branch.

Diary Nos of this file refers only to routine arrests the previous day & is of no interest to Special Branch.

"B"

Misc. 319/39 Sinza
8th July, 39.

2

Suspects arrested by Search Parties.

Between 5 a.m. 7/7/39 and 12.30 a.m. 8/7/39, search parties operating in Sinza District arrested on various Roads and in various Lodging Houses and teashops, a total of 22 male Chinese and one Female Chinese.

All were finger printed and only 3 were found to have criminal records and these were for minor offences and of little or no importance.

Two male Chinese Tsang Dah Tien (張大天), age 40, Soochow, and Li Kyih Chong (李業昌), age 42, Soochow, S/Unemployed who were arrested at Room 323 Sinza Lodging House, Sinza Road at 6.40 a.m. 7/7/39.

During interrogation of these two it was revealed that the 1st named claimed to be an official of the Reformed Government, Nanking, and was receiving a wage of $320.00 per month and his presence in Shanghai appeared to be of a political nature.

The 2nd named claimed to be a friend of the 1st named stating they resided together in F/Concession. Their seperate versions of their movements on the evening of 6/7/39 differed. Special Branch were therefore communicated with and on their instructions these two were taken to Special Branch at 10 a.m. 7/7/39 for interrogation.

S.I.
DBR
11/7

Misc. 319/39 Sinza

P (Sheet 2)

At 4.15 p.m. 7/7/39, Lt. Inspt. Crawford informed the undersigned briefly of the result of their interrogation and stated that Mr. Roberston, Officer i/c Special Branch was of the opinion that there was no point in holding these men. This information was passed to D.O. "B" who instructed that they be released.

The two men were transported from Special Branch to Sinza Station at 5.10 p.m. and were released from this station at 5.1[illegible] p.m. 7/7/39.

A copy of statement taken by Special Branch will be sent to this station on completion of translation.

D. S. I.

Sen.Det.i/c.